

A champion brave, alert and strong....To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

[No. 80]

THE **UNION** **RESTAURANT** **has** **opened** **the** **above** **Hotel,**
and **is** **now** **ready** **to** **accommodate** **all** **who** **may**
call **and** **enquire.** **Prices** **to** **suit** **the** **times.**
J. H. GASTNER.
Proprietor.

MOORE & EWING.
BEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. 519:1

The undersigned having taken
this large and commodious Hotel, respect-
fully solicit the patronage of the public.
Excellent sleeping accommodations, and the
table provided with the best the market affords.
Good corral and stabling on the premises.
JOHNSON & CHISHOLM.

tune, Fanny herself and her companion were both thrown upon their hospital cots—exhausted, sick. With others both wounded and debilitated they were sent to Cairo. Their attendants were more constant and more scrutinizing. Suspicion was first had by the discovery of Fanny's and Nel-

A man named Oats was hauled up recently, for beating his wife and children. On being sentenced to imprisonment, the brute remarked "that it was very hard a man was not allowed to thrash his own oats."

Our Discharged Soldiers.

Yesterday, in pursuance of General Orders from Department Headquarters, a large number of the California Volunteers whose three years term of service had expired, were discharged and mustered out. Hereafter the enlisted men will be mustered out as their respective terms expire, without regard to the date of Company or Regimental organizations. By these discharges a great many men are thrown upon the community; men whose occupation for the past three years has not been such as to contribute to habits of daily and continued industry. The easy life of the soldier, whose every necessary want is supplied and who is not compelled, like other men, to take thought of the morrow, tends to laxity in the matter of labor, and it will take the discharged volunteer some time to return to his old habits of plodding industry. As a body, the California Volunteers in Utah are a sober, moral and upright class, extorting respect from those who would fain have found them otherwise. It is gratifying to know that many, we hope the large majority, have had the period of their discharge in view and have, by economy and care, saved at least enough of their pay to enable them to return to their old homes and quondam pursuits. Many of them who are tired of soldiering and have declined to re-enlist have provided themselves with wagons, carriages or ambulances and good teams, preparatory to an immediate start westward. Some enterprising men have rigged up eight large wagons drawn by six mule teams, and will transport others to the Missouri river, charging them one hundred dollars passage. Some interested in the Rush Valley mines, will proceed to Stockton and engage in mining pursuits. Still others will go to the Bannack or Boise mines, and not a few Eastward to enlist in the armies fighting the battles of the country against rebellion. A few will distribute themselves throughout this Territory and mingle with the people. To all we extend our heartfelt wishes for their future welfare and prosperity. Let them not forget that every man is to a greater extent than is usually believed, the architect of his own future, and the estimate he places upon himself will generally be accorded by the world.

We trust that none will hang about the city, trusting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up. That course is the inevitable prelude to "bumming"—i.e., the precursor of drunkenness, and that the sure forerunner to destitution, misery, and maybe, crime. While we adhere to our proposition as to the general good character and conduct of the California Volunteers, there are of course, among them some who have not and probably never will maintain that reputation. The eyes of the community will be upon them, and if respect for the good name of their comrades be not sufficient inducement to them to behave themselves, let them clearly understand that prompt and severe punishment will follow any misdeed. We cannot better conclude these parting words to those about to leave us, than by commending the following address of President Lincoln, to an Ohio regiment about to be disbanded:

A SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT TO AN OHIO REGIMENT.—On the afternoon of August 18th, the 14th Ohio regiment, Col. J. C. Lee, whose term of service had expired, paid their respects to the President in front of the Executive Mansion, who addressed them as follows:

Soldiers—You are about to return to your homes and friends, after having, as I learn, performed in camp a comparatively short term of duty in this great contest. I am greatly obliged to you, and to all who have come forward at the call of their country. I wish it might be more generally and universally understood what the country is now engaged in. We have, as all will agree, a free Government, where every man has a right to be equal with every other man. In this great struggle, this form of Government and every form of human rights is endangered if our ene-

my succeed. There is more involved in this contest than is realized by every one. There is involved in this struggle the question whether your children and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have enjoyed. I say this in order to impress upon you, if you are not already so impressed, that no small matter should divert us from our great purpose. There may be some inequalities in the practical working of our system. It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion to the value of his property; but if we should wait before collecting a tax to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every man, we should never collect any tax at all. There may be mistakes made somewhere; things may be done wrong while the officers of the Government do all they can to prevent mistakes. But I beg of you, as citizens of this great Republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter. When you return to your homes, rise up to the height of a generation of men worthy of a free government, and we will carry out the great work we have commenced. I return my sincere thanks, soldiers, for the honor you have done me this afternoon.

Cheers were given for the President, and he was saluted by the regiment, after which the march was taken up for the railroad depot.

NOT ALLOWED TO WORK.—The President of the Virginia City Miners' League has announced that after the 27th of this month persons who are not members of the League will not be allowed to work in any of the mills or mines thereabout. —*Sac Bee*, Sept. 22d.

The Miners' League has taken a very remarkable step, and one that is neither sanctioned by reason or justice. The League may have a certain control over its members, and may have the right to say whether those members shall or shall not work, and what wages they shall receive for their labor—but it cannot, with any show of justice, go a single step further. To say that a man, because he is not a member of the League, shall not work—even though he depend upon his labor for the very bread he eats—is to assume a very grave responsibility indeed.

A Society disposed to thus trample upon the rights of men, regardless of all reason, ought not and cannot for any length of time, be tolerated in any community.

Men who follow the business of mining ought to receive good wages, and we are willing that they should adopt any legitimate means to keep them up to a proper figure; but the course pursued by the Miners' League at Virginia City, must be condemned by every right thinking man.

THE CONVENTION RESUMES.—The Church Convention which assembled last August to fix the prices of produce, re-assembled yesterday in the Tabernacle, pursuant to adjournment. It still maintains its character as a "close corporation," and outsiders are refused admittance. We presume in due time the public will be enlightened as to the results of its revised proceedings, though many would be gratified to learn the *modus operandi* they have in arriving at its remarkable conclusions. We must, however, satisfy ourselves with the consolation that "we'll see what we shall see."

LIST OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—About 275 men of the 2nd Cav., C. V., and 3rd Inf. C. V., were discharged yesterday. We design publishing as early as practicable, a complete list of all the men discharged from the army in the District of Utah, giving the name of the Company to which they belonged, etc.

FOR BEATING HIS WIFE.—A man by the name of McMurry, charged with cruelty, in beating his wife, in Virginia City, N. T., was lately sentenced to a fine of \$500, and in default, confinement in the city prison for 250 days. Served him right.

The General commanding, advises the discharged soldiers of this command not to dispose of their discharge papers. Means have been taken to pay them off during the coming week.

PRIZE OF GOLD.—

Blank Powers of Attorney may be had on application at this office. Also Blank Mining Deeds.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIALLY FOR THE DAILY UNION & ADVERTISER.]

Foreign News.—Dick Taylor Assumes Command of the Department of Ala., Miss. and East Ten. New York, Oct. 1st.

News from St. Domingo is received by way of Havana. The Spanish Commandant, Senor Velasco, captured nearly a year ago at Santiago de los Caballeros, was placed at liberty by the rebels and had arrived at Monte Cristo. He reports that at Santiago they are disposed to place all prisoners at liberty. The possibility of a speedy peace is talked of. This proves, by the way, that Spain has abandoned an enterprise which has already cost the lives of over 12,000 soldiers. The war at St. Domingo can be considered virtually ended.

The *Post* says: We hear that certain merchants and capitalists are engaged in an attempt to forestall the gold market and rise the price of gold, and that they have confided the operation to a prominent broker, furnishing him with necessary capital.

Mr. Wakeman, retired yesterday from the post office and assumed the duties of surveyor of the port to-day.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: The family of President Juarez leaves for New York by the steamer *Ariel*, where they will reside until the trouble is over. Gen. Goycoeur and other Mexican officials accompanied them. Meridian, Aug. 22d.

Dick Taylor has assumed command of the department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana.

A council of war exonerates General Page from the charge of destroying the military property after proposing to surrender.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says that there is great excitement among the ladies at Norfolk in consequence of Gen. Shelby's order that all persons over sixteen shall take the oath of allegiance. Great reluctance is manifested, though few positively refused.

Fighting still going on at Petersburg. Fortress Monroe, Oct. 1st.

The hospital steamer *Geo. Leary*, arrived from Deep Bottom this afternoon and reports fighting in progress yesterday on the north side of the James river; also heavy firing on the south side of Petersburg, which continued at a late hour last evening. No important results are yet reported; indications are very favorable.

The hospital steamer *Matilda* exploded her boiler last evening just after having landed 200 wounded soldiers from Hampton hospital.

The dispatch steamer *Connecticut* arrived last evening with dispatches from Farragut. Fort Morgan is being put in condition for a long defense. The enemy are trying to place torpedoes in the channel above Fort Morgan. The report that our gunboats are near the city of Mobile is incorrect.

Again triumphant—Terrible fighting—The Union troops at the very gates of Richmond!!!

New York, Oct. 2d.

The *Herald's* 10th corps correspondent, says of the operations of that corps: In the advance on Richmond the corps broke camp at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 28th, and by a rapid march reached and crossed the James river at day light on the 29th. Immediately on advancing, it met the enemy and skirmished up the roads and across the fields till near New Market road. This road was occupied by the enemy who were strongly fortified on the heights, and the advance was obstinately contested. The position in addition to a strong natural character, was rendered doubly formidable and almost impenetrable. The colored troops under Gen. Paine were ordered to carry this position. Their charge was one of the grandest features of the operations of the day. They never halted nor faltered, though their ranks were sadly thinned as they advanced. The successful accomplishment of their task put the enemy in confusion, and sent them rapidly down the road toward Richmond. Generals Grant and Butler came on the field during this struggle, and were enthusiastically received by the troops. When Grant rode along the lines, the shouts and cheers of the men were beyond example. Three miles above New Market, the enemy have very strong works. Birney pressed his advantage and pursued the retreating rebels so closely that they could not stop to reform. In this work two miles farther on, the rebels have a strong line of redoubts,

perfect in character and carrying heavy artillery located at such brief intervals that it is impossible to force a column of troops through them. These works cross the New Market road just beyond Laurel Hill church, and their guns sweep the road in all directions. Birney at once determined to carry such works as lay in his front by a general assault, and reconnoitering the ground himself amid a storm of shells, I have never seen surpassed. They were met with a murderous fire of grape and canister, and unceasing volleys of musketry that worked terrible havoc in their ranks, but they unflinchingly held their way in crossing the intervening crest of open land, and were exposed to a frightful enflading fire of artillery. The casualties were terrible, still the line pressed forward. On approaching the redoubts they were found even more formidable than was at first supposed. A perfect abattis held them at bay, while the rebel infantry literally mowed them down. The forts were surrounded by a broad ditch eight feet deep, into which some colored troops leaped, only to find themselves trapped in with no door of retreat. The works had no sally ports, and were accessible only by drawbridges over the ditches. These were drawn up, and the line withdrawn to the farther side of the crest, which position was held till night, when a demonstration was made against the works in front of the ditch in which our men were cooped up, thus giving them an opportunity to escape. Though an advance up the road of from a half to three quarters of a mile was accomplished, it cost us dearly—the corps lost over 5,000 killed and wounded. At the same time this was going on, Kautz's cavalry dashed boldly up to the very gates of Richmond, which fact he reported to Butler, who immediately dispatched a division of infantry to his support. The division marched untroubled to within musket range of Richmond, and probably might have marched into the rebel Capital, though it is clear they could not have held it. Arriving in the suburbs of the city, they found that Kautz had withdrawn his division, and they were then ordered to return. Although our advance was checked at Laurel Hill, the expedition is by no means terminated.

The victory of the 18th Corps—Butler at Work.

New York, Oct. 2d.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the 18th corps gives the following account of the part taken by that corps: Hickman and Standard's divisions crossed the James river at Aiken's landing; a mile was marched before they came in contact with the enemy, who showed no desire to fight but fell back rapidly from their line. The rifle pits were thus abandoned, but when they reached the main line they showed resistance, and opened with sharpshooters and artillery of every description. Immediately in front of Standard, and commanding the road, was a large fort mounting eleven guns. Preparations were made to storm it, and when ready Gen. Ord gave the signal and our men rushed across the field in the face of artillery and musketry and captured the fort, guns, and a number of prisoners. Ord was wounded just as he entered the fort. Gen. Burnham was killed just as he was about to enter. Hickman took command of the corps after Ord was wounded and made several desperate charges to capture the enemy's second line, but owing to the fact of the 10th corps and Paine's division of the 18th corps not joining us till noon, no further successes were met with. Twenty-two guns were captured—nearly all heavy.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Butler's head quarters, Sept. 30th, writes: Early yesterday morning Butler had captured all the fortifications save one, immediately opposite Fort Darling. We still hold them, notwithstanding vigorous shelling by the rebel rams. The fact that one of our hospitals was located within three miles of the city throughout yesterday is significant. It is reported that the rebels are rushing reinforcements to their left by train loads of fifteen and seventeen cars each.

From England—A Slight change in the editorial sentiments of the Times

New York, Sept. 28.

By the *Peruvian* from Liverpool 22d. The latest American advices are regarded so favorable for the North that the Confederate loan has declined a quarter less than nine per cent. in one week.

The *Times'* editorial criticising the platform of the two parties regards them as identical, except that one is turned upside down. Lincoln cannot forego the Union and must keep on fighting, but will make peace if the Union is preserved as unconditionally as any body. McClellan cannot forego the Union, but

instead of fighting on the defensive, puts the peace experiment at a risk, serves fighting on the offensive. The *Times* thinks that a compromise from war, lasting but a few years, once more may gradually be resolved on; retaining those blessings even at the expense of what would now be thought impossible.

The surrender of the Danish quæsser has been sent officially to the Nord. Of the Dutch allegiance the *Zeitung* says: The intention of accepting England's terms of an armistice has been abandoned. Peace negotiations on the part of Denmark not having been without influence on that point, in fact the political situation in Copenhagen has assumed a peculiar character, not only do the Swedish papers evince in the most pointed manner Scandinavian tendencies, but even the Copenhagen journals openly show sentiments favorable to the formation of the Scandinavian dynasty. Instead of reorganizing, they attack the stipulation of the peace preliminary, therefore it is quite intelligible that the great German Powers should adhere strictly to paragraph one of protocol of armistice, whereby hostilities can be resumed at any time after six months notice.

French politics are unimportant. The *Morning Post* confirms the reported new treaty between France and Italy and believes itself justified in announcing that a convention is signed for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The principal points are, that the French forces shall gradually withdraw within two years, and that the King of Italy shall undertake to preserve inviolate the possessions of the Church, as at present defined, and guarantee not to countenance or assist machinations of what is termed "the Party of Action in Italy," and that the Capital of Italy shall be removed to Florence.

The French journals are demanding explanations from the *Moniteur* on the subject of the Italian Parliament convened for the 5th of October.

A demonstration has taken place at Turin. A number of young men paraded the streets shouting "down with the Ministry." No disturbance; the assemblage dispersed of its own accord.

From Spain. The Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the civil Governors recommending an impartial treatment of all political parties, and at the same time exercise severity in the maintenance of law and order.

From Greece. The National Assembly has decided upon the abolition of the Senate. There will be but one Chamber in future.

News from the James River—Victory follows Victory.

New York, Oct. 3d.

The *Herald* gives the following account of the fighting north of the James river on Friday: Three desperate efforts were made by the enemy to retake the works captured from them by us on Thursday. General Lee in person commanded, but the rebels were each time driven back with considerable loss. The enemy were discovered about 2 o'clock in the afternoon massing in the wood directly opposite the fort, captured yesterday, and in half an hour they charged with a wild yell, in three heavy columns of attack. The rams at the same time opened upon our position and our line was enfiladed by the fire from the rebel battery on the river, the men however, stood steady to their post and received the rebels with so hot, well directed and incessant a fire that they broke in confusion and retired to the woods; twice again they were rallied by their officers, and returned to the charge, but only with the same result, until finally broken and dispirited they fell back in irremediable confusion, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded. Prisoners report at least 1,000 killed and wounded; over 300 prisoners were taken, including many officers, and the greater part of the 8th N. C. regiment. Among those captured are several field officers and Capt. Maguire, Inspector General of Clingman's staff. Regimental flags were taken, all by Standard's division; two of them were captured by the 13th Conn. and 18th Pa. The fight has been pronounced one of the most desperate and brilliant of the war, and by his skillful management of the troops, Gen. Weitzel has added one more leaf to the laurels won in Louisiana.

The *Herald's* special at Martinsburg, October 1st says: The latest intelligence from Sheridan, left him making preparation to force the remnant of Early's army from Brown's Gap, in the Blue Ridge. This was on the 29th of Sept. Early's position is represented to be very strong one. He doubtless intends to hold it as a protection to Gordon's

ville and Charlottesville as well as Lynchburg. For, while holding this point, Sheridan advanced upon Lynchburg, and the rebels were forced to evacuate. There can be little doubt how- ever, of Sheridan's success, for Early's army has lost heart and Brown's Gap will only prove to be another Fisher's Hill.

The World's Washington special of last evening, says: An unauthenticated report prevails here that our cavalry entered Gordonsville. It is known that at last accounts our cavalry force was very near that place.

Operations below Petersburg.

New York, Oct. 3d.
The following is the Tribune's special account of the operations below Petersburg. On the 29th, Gen. Gregg, supported by two brigades of infantry, pushed a reconnaissance from our left towards the Lynchburg railroad as far as Poplar Spring church, beyond Vaughn's turnpike, and no enemy in any force was discovered. The next day, General Griffin's division of the 5th corps, advancing beyond the Church in a north-west direction, came on the enemy in a strong position about two miles from the Weldon railroad. Their preparations for defence though not completed, were very formidable. Gen. Griffin decided to carry the works by storm, and formed his division in three lines of battle by brigades, the 3d brigade being in advance under Col. Gwyn, of the 11th Penn. The assault was perfectly and brilliantly successful. The whole line was taken with two or three guns and about fifty prisoners; other guns were also dragged away. The rebels left their dead and wounded on the field. The prisoners belonged to Beauregard's command. Among them was 1 Major, one Captain and five Lieuts. Our loss is not great—think not over 150. But one of our best officers—Col. Welch of the 16th Michigan—was killed. The following officers were captured: Maj. Partridge; Lieut. Wiat and Lieut. Baird, all of the 16th Mich.

From the Potomac—Rumors.

Head-Quarters Army Potomac, October, 2d.
The enemy attacked Ayre's division yesterday morning and were repulsed with heavy loss. This was the only fighting yesterday on the left except an attack by Wade Hampton's cavalry on Gregg's cavalry on the Vaughn road, where they were driven back with considerable loss. Our army is strongly entrenched, and a battle may occur any moment. The enemy claim to have a number of prisoners from the 9th corps. Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan, and say he was retreating.

Washington, Oct. 3d.
Passengers from City Point yesterday morning, report heavy firing on the right and left at Petersburg, and but little in front. The entire army was in motion, and the indications are that a general engagement is meditated.

Rebel Fugitives Coming North.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 26.
The mail boat Webster from City Point arrived and reports heavy firing all the morning on the north side of the James river. Nothing important has been received from the rebels.

Rebel fugitives of all classes are pouring into Bermuda Hundred. Some are coming down the river on rafts in eagerness to escape the perils of the Confederacy. Rebel officers, prisoners in our hands, say they think Richmond can't much longer withstand the siege now in progress. All here are confident of success. The soldiers here are in high spirits, expecting soon to achieve the greatest results.

New York, Oct. 3d.

The Tribune's special says our lines now extend from Chapin Bluff to White Oak Swamp, a distance of five or six miles from Richmond. From the Bluff we command the enemy's lower pontoon across the James. Our entire loss is estimated at 700. It is reported that Torbett's cavalry captured one of Early's trains beyond Staunton. It is also reported that a force of rebel cavalry has taken possession of Grafton. We had no force there. The citizens of Harrisonburg say that Early had but four pieces of artillery and 10,000 men when he passed that place. At Staunton he had two batteries of five pieces each in reserve. His troops had lost all regimental organization and were retreating pell-mell to a place of safety.

Herald's 10th corps correspondent says rebel prisoners say that Davis and Cabinet have fled from Richmond. The Whig is the only Richmond paper published, owing to the general impressment of arms bearers. Lee is said to be acting independently of all instructions,

and is in fact the military dictator of the rebellion. As his retreat in the direction of Weldon is cut off, it is thought that he will concentrate his forces in Richmond to fight for the life or death struggle there.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST AGAIN—Dr. GONGAR wants to be heard.

G. S. L. City, Oct. 3d 1864.

Editor, Veritas: In your issue of the 3d inst. [last] under the head of "Was it Homicide—Suicide or what?" I am made to say, by an omission, what I did not say in regard to what caused the death of one Bela Williams, on Friday last. And as the public seem to be misinformed in regard thereto, I ask the indulgence of your columns for this brief report and personal explanation.

Between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of the 1st ult. (first) I was called to see this said Williams, by Mr. Davis, Clerk of the Mansion House, who had just admitted him to the office from the streets. I found him leaning or bending over a chair, apparently in great distress. And upon interrogating him, learned, from incoherent answers, that the pain was located in the region of the stomach and bowels. And this was all I could gather from what he said at this time. He did not seem to know where he had been—where he was, or whether he was hurt in any way or not. Seemed almost insensible to everything but the pain he was suffering. Seeing that I had to rely almost entirely upon my own judgment as to the cause of his sufferings, I made an immediate examination of his person as far as was possible under the circumstances, and found, as evidence of violence, only a slight abrasion of the skin at the pit of the stomach. Immediate topical and general treatment was resorted to and continued until his death. Some four hours before his death I signified to his friends, a desire if it was their wish, that other physicians be called as counsel. And sometime after, Dr. Ormsby was sent for, but a Dr. Sill, (I think is his name) came in his stead, and after an examination of the patient, approved of everything that had been done.

When the deceased first entered the house he was very much under the influence of liquor of some kind, and knowing that this poison is commonly employed in their manufacture, in these isolated places, from symptoms manifested by him then, I suspected poisoning. As, from the first it was almost impossible to retain anything on his stomach, and after a few hours entirely so. This symptom was accompanied by extreme restlessness, regurgitations at intervals, a burning sensation in the stomach, an acrid taste, almost continual howling, fetid state of the mouth, constriction of the pharynx, and esophagus; also, burning pain at the præcordia and corresponding symptoms of the lips, tongue, palate and throat to indicate poisoning by arsenious acid. These facts I frankly stated from the first, and have learned nothing as yet to cause me to change that opinion. But I will not say but what the exciting cause to these symptoms may not have been other than arsenious acid, hence when asked by the Coroner's jury "if in my opinion the blow that he had received from a gun in the hands of a person together with the amount of spirituous liquors he apparently had drank, would or could have been the means of his death," my reply was yes, under these and other associated circumstances, and I still repeat it. Not as I am made to say in testifying before that jury "that the deceased presented every appearance of having been poisoned with arsenic. Subsequently, that the blows received, were, in my opinion sufficient to have caused death." I explained these points fully. I supposed to the jury, and asked the Coroner if a post mortem examination ought not to be made. Expecting of course it would be. I desired such an examination only for the public good. As far as the tests etc. for poisons are concerned, every physician ought to be familiar with, and in possession of suitable apparatus for the same, and I expressed myself as possessing all, expecting that for what is known as Marsh's test, which would arrive next day (Saturday). Being made to appear in the Veritas as mutilating myself before the Coroner's jury.

I offer these few remarks, hoping for no further publicity than this in the affair.

I remain very respectfully yours,

DR. O. H. GONGAR.

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DISSOLUTION.

THE Banking firm of Powers, Newman & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their business will be settled up by their successors, Scott, Kerr & Co., at their old place of business.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

SCOTT, KERR & CO.,

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ANTONIO & BAKER, Prop'rs.

T. E. HELLER, E. F. SNYDER.

HELLER & SNYDER,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Second South Temple Street, two doors from East Temple Street, (near)

Will, hold at public and private sale, at Two o'clock every morning, Auction, Waggon, Merchandise, etc. Warehouses for Storage.

Wanted: Produce of all kinds.

Termination in School Rooms.
A little trial on our desk, says the New York Tribune, containing a couple of tablespoonfuls of water and about a twelfth of an inch of white sediment at the bottom, tells a curious story. This white sediment shows how much of a deadly poison—carbonic acid gas—was lately found contained in one gallon of the air of one of our Ward school rooms. This gallon of air was taken into a tight receptacle by Orvin Abbott, of this city, and afterward passed through one pint of lime water, when its carbonic acid, combining with the lime, was precipitated in this white powder, the carbonate of lime. The story of this school room is a diluted version of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The room is just about sixteen feet square by ten feet high, and has a door opening upon an inner hall, two windows at one side, and no ventilation except by these windows. In this den are habitually kept eighty-three children and a teacher or two. This allows each soul thirty cubic feet of air, while from five to seven hundred feet is a fair allowance. The consequence is an atmosphere foul even to filth, and absolutely poisonous. Abbott's experiment, roughly made, it is true, indicates about three-hundredths of carbonic acid gas as the habitual proportion in that room, while in good common air there is not more than one part in two thousand. It is well known that while three or four cent. of this gas constitutes the air an actual narcotic poison, a much less proportion produces very distinct depressing and unhealthy effects. In another room in this same school-house, crowded with three hundred and eighty-five pupils and their teachers, a little less than forty cubic feet is the allowance. This is the same as confining these unfortunate children, singly, in tight boxes about a yard each way, for three hours at a time. Now, the choice which the children have in this case is little better than between slow suffocation and sudden death. For if the windows of such rooms are kept shut the foul air slowly and steadily deadens the vitality and shortens the lives of the victims, and if the windows are opened the cold air rushes in cascades upon the unprotected little heads within, distributing colds and fevers with impartial fatality. The windows are in fact often kept open, and the school room constantly echoes with the coughing chorus of the children. Such is one of the reasons why half the children of New York die before they are five years old, and why a child born and living in the city can't, as the recorded average shows, expect to live beyond its fifteenth year.

The loftiest, the most angel-like ambition, is the earnest desire to contribute to the rational happiness and moral improvement of others. If we can do this—if we can smooth the rugged path of one fellow-traveller—if we can give one good impression, is it not better than all the triumphs that wealth and power ever attained?

"Sister Duzenberry, what idea have you of the doctrine of total depravity, ah?" "Oh," said she, "I think it is a good doctrine if people would only live up to it."

SPECIAL NOTICE!
Until further notice, the
OVERLAND MAIL COACH
Will leave this City for
Virginia City, Nevada Territory,
Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, returning from the West the following days.
H. S. RUMFELD, Agent.
Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1884.

Special Notice!
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE—THE
OVERLAND STAGE LINE COACH
WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR
DENVER, COLORADO TERR.,
EVERY DAY,
At 4 o'clock, a. m.
W. L. HALSEY, Agent.
Salt Lake City, Sept. 4th, 1884.

JUST OPENED!
A New Assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting chiefly of
Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts,
Collars, Cravats,
Boots and Shoes,
Also have on hand everything in the
DRY GOODS & GROCERY LINE.
WALKER BROS.

CHANGE OF TIME.
A. J. OLIVER. | H. A. CONOVER. | ED. MOORE.
A. J. OLIVER & CO'S,
Express Line.
Will leave Great Salt Lake City, Utah, for Virginia City, Montana, every Tuesday and Saturday after the 18th inst., over the new Cut-off. Nearest route by

70 Miles—Time—4 Days!
And actually ahead of any other line, twenty-four, to forty-eight hours.
Passengers allowed twenty-five pounds of baggage in Trunk, or anything they choose to take. Treasure shipped on the most reasonable terms, and by trustworthy messengers well known to the community at large.

STAGES FOR EAST BANNAK
Leave Virginia City on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.
Time—Nine Hours.
T. D. HUGHES, Agent.
Salt Lake City, Sept. 17th, 1884.

UNION LINE,
—FOR—
The Colorado River,
Connecting with Steamer
ESMERALDA and BARGES
Delivering Freight at all the principal places on the River.
No detention of Freight at the mouth of River.
Landing Freight and Passengers
—AT—
La Paz, Lower California.

The well known and fast sailing schooner
W. L. RICHARDSON,
GEORGE GOODRUM, Master,
With Through Bills of Lading,
Having a large portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with dispatch, and take Freight and Passengers for the above points.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Such an opportunity is seldom offered for parties seeking passage.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, Commercial Street Wharf, or to
W. M. R. WADSWORTH & SON,
Sept. 15th 242 Front Street, San Francisco.

Freight to the Mines!
Freight to Virginia City!
Freight to Bannack City!
Freight to Boise City!
Freight to Idaho City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any amount of Transportation, for
ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,
Either by
Male or Ox Teams,
To the above, or other points, with
Safety and Dispatch,
And upon
REASONABLE TERMS.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.
HOWARD LIVINGSTON.
September 21, 1884.

MULES.
I have Fifty Head of
Large, Young, and Well Broke
AMERICAN MULES,
Which I will exchange for
WHEAT,
BARLEY,
OATS,
FLOUR
OR HAY.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.
HOWARD LIVINGSTON.
September 21, 1884.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE
Book, Card and Job
PRINTING
OFFICE,
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERR.
THE PIONEER
DAILY NEWSPAPER
PRINTING OFFICE
—OF—
UTAH TERRITORY.
Having lately received a large and complete
Assortment of Job Type,
—AND—
Printing Material
We are now prepared to execute all kinds of
PLAIN, FANCY & ORNAMENTAL
PRINTING,
SUCH AS
POSTERS,
HAND BILLS,
BALL TICKETS,
LETTER HEADS,
MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES,
WAY-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
CHECKS,
DRAFTS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
ETC., ETC.

And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
Specimens of work may be seen at the "Daily Union Vedette,"
Printing Office, Camp Douglas.

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY
TO VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TERR., IN FIVE DAYS.
The Overland Mail Company, carrying mail from Salt Lake City to Virginia City, N. T., in five days, forms in connection with the Overland Stage, East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the **GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE** BETWEEN
Atchinson, Kansas, and Placerville, California.
And a perfect line of communication between the **ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS**
The coaches of this line are
Neat and Commodious,
And special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.
The Trip from
Salt Lake City to Virginia, N. T.,
Is made
INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;
Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the through trip
INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS
Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,
Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning, at Eight o'clock, returning from the West the following days.
H. S. RUMFELD, Agent.
Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1884.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE
BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.
Carrying the great through mail between
Atlantic and Pacific States.
This Line is now running
DAILY COACHES
In connection with the
OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,
To and from Atchinson, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.
Coaches for Atchinson leave every day at 4 A. M.
A Treasure and Freight Express
Carried weekly between
SALT LAKE AND ATCHINSON.
In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs
TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,
Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Montana, via East Bannack City. Also,
TRI-WEEKLY LINE
Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via Boise City, Idaho City, Idaho.
Time to Denver,.....Six days
Time to Atchinson,.....Twelve days
W. L. HALSEY, Agent.